In consequence of the mail beyond Petersburg not having connected, we are able to lay before our readers no additional information in relation to this subject. Neither have we received any telegraphic messages by the southern lines.

## OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND INSTRUC-TIONS TO POSTMASTERS. California and Oregon Mails, via Havana, Chagre and Panama.

The United States steam-packet "OHIO" will be dispatched from the port of New York on the 27th

day of August instant.

The public is hereby notified that mails may sent to New York, Charleston, South Carolin and Savannah, Georgia, to be conveyed by the

Mail-bags should be made up at New York, and at the other points named, for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria.

The entire postage for a single letter, not exceed ing half an ounce in weight, wiff be 121 cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama to be prepaid in all cases; and 40 cents to San Die go, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, o Astoria, to be prepaid or sent unpaid at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphlets-ser postage three cents each, and inland postage to b added.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, August 6, 1849.

THE WICHITA GOLD REGION.—The exciteme ncreases in the western part of Arkansas, in re gard to the alleged existence of gold among th Wichita mountains. Continual statements are published to corroborate the original reports. Th atest that we have seen is in a letter from Doaks ville, in the Cherokee nation, which says that some one recently brought down a bulbous root, picked up in a valley among these mountains. In orde to keep it fresh, he retained a quantity of earth the sack and the earth washed, it was found to be full of particles of pure gold. This may or may not be true, but it is so much like an old story of an English naturalist, who took plants from California and found gold among their roots, that it certainly is not original. At all events, there is an excite ment in Arkansas, and great fears are expressed lest the gold region may be in the territory of the Cherokee nation, guarantied to them by our government. In this case the Indians will claim all

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The Lynchburg Patriot states that Col. Garnett, the chief engineer, has now three parties in the field; and a thorough survey of the various routes suggested will be effected; so that, when a choice made, all concerned may have an assurance that it has been made upon the amplest data, and with he strictest reference to the interests of the company. It is pretty certain that the first division be ready to put under contract some time before the close of the year. The board of directors, at der contract at the earliest possible period, and that, so soon as the necessary force can be withdrawn from this division, the engineer-in-chief be directed to prosecute the surveys westwardly.

DEAF AND DUMB .- The Legislature of Georgia, a year or two ago, made a liberal appropriation for the construction, organization, and maintenance of a State Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. It is now completed, and is a hand-some brick edifice, seventy by forty feet. It is located at Cave Spring, in Floyd county, and is so situated, as regards Alabama and Tennessee, that it will in all probability receive the afflicted from those States for the purpose of being educated.

WHEELING SUSPENSION-BRIDGE CONTROVERS -The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Compan have been served with notice that an application will be made to Mr. Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the 18t of August, for an injunction against the erection the Wheeling suspension bridge.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS .- The following are names of the ladies chosen at the meeting of the school trustees on Tuesday afternoon as teachers of the primary schools in the various wards, and whose names we omitted in our account of the whose names we omitted in our account of the proceedings of the board published on Wednesday; No. 1, Miss Lindsay; No. 2, Miss Attridge; No. 3, Miss Waggaman; No. 4, Miss Randolph; No. 5, no election; No. 6, Miss Stanford; No. 7, Miss Sherman; No. 8, Miss Bradley—Mrs. Clarke, assistant; No. 9, Miss Martin; No. 10, no election; No. 11, (new school,) Miss Virginia Washington; No. 12, no election; No. 13, Miss Moss; No. 14, no election. The schools will record on the last of September.

REVENUES OF THE CITY .- From the annual mes sage of the mayor, communicated to the city coun-cils on last Monday afternoon, we perceive that the amount which will be received in the city treasury during the ensuing year is estimated to exceed \$120,000. Of this sum, \$95,956 is estimated as the amount which will be received as taxes upon real and personal property—the assessed value of which is set down at \$12,740,927, being an increase which is set down at \$12,740,927, being an increase in value during the last four years of \$1,709,127. The total receipts during the past year amounted to \$118,697 66, of which sum \$58,000 was appropriated to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the funded debt of the city. \$22,100 of the funded debt has been redeemed since the act providing for its gradual redemption was passed. The report shows a very gratifying state of the financial affairs of the corporation, and an improved and prosfairs of the corporation, and an improved and pros-perous state of the city generally.

A COMPLAINT.-The inhabitants on 6th street, in the 4th ward, make loud complaints against the marked partiality which the night-men of the ward have for that street, making it their exclusive thoroughfare; and beg leave to suggest a distribution of their favors to other streets, so that at least on one night a week in summer they may be enabled to keep their windows open, and receive the luxury

the damage in these cases can be easily repaired. dering about the streets for some time yesterday afternoon, dropped suddenly down on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Centre Market, and died in a few minutes. The attention of passers by was attracted to his condition, and a crowd was about the dead animal during the whole evening. Why was he not promptly removed, and whose duty is by many shot. The chapel, painted by Buonaseti,

cliffe were accompanied yesterday to the vault of St. Patrick's church, where they were deposited by the Caracci have the paintings of the school of cliffe were accompanied yesterday to the vault of St. Patrick's church, where they were deposited by the Navy Yard Beneficial Society, of which he was a member, and a large number of personal friends.

Mr. Ratcliffe was highly esteemed in this communities as a collector, which he had followed since his removal from office by the late administration, had gained hosts of friends.

The Sieges of Rome and Art.

The poet MERY has written to a Parisian journe PEvénement, a description of the siege of Rome, with reference to one of its most interesting points of view—that of the arts. MERY entirely acquits Oudinot of the charge of Vandalism, and his testimony on this point is important, no one in France being a greater devotee to the beautiful than the author of the following artistic letter, which we translate from the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Paris, July 4, 1849. You ask me, my dear friend, what is my opinion the siege of Rome.

I wish to consider it without the least reference to

of the siege of Rome.

I wish to consider it without the least reference to politics, and neither to censure or praise the intervention of France in the affairs of our ultramontane neighbors. I wish to talk to you of art, which is as worthy of consideration as is any thing else, being immutable; it is republican, monarchical, papal, and will survive the wreck of the political dreams of all humanity.

To the everlasting honor of our arms, be it said, the point selected for the attack was that which exposed the most the life of our soldiers and endangered the least the sanctified stones of the city; that turbs, which needs no other designation. Rome is a christian relic, a pagan medal, crowned by the wise Aurelian, with a cordon of twenty leagues. It was necessary, unfortunately, to hurl the devastation of war on this double treesure. It was determined to do what neither Alaric or Genseric had dared; for the city did not become surrounded with ruins until the siege of 1527, by the Constable de Bourbon.

The Goths, the Huns, and the Gepidæ, were no destroyers.

In 1527 the Constable, according to the account of the Marchese Bonaparte, an eye-witness, opened his first trench before the pass of the wall of Arre.

and Savannah, Georgia, to be conveyed by the "OHIO," which will sail from New York on the 27th instant; from Charleston on the 30th, morning, (probably:) from Savannah on the 30th, evening, of the Marchese Bonaparte, an eye-witness, opened his first trench before the pass of the wall of Augelian, near the sepulchre of Cecilia Metella. This monument, child by Chateauhriand a chef discussion of the control of the main deck for steering at sea, the other on the top for steering in the river.

The "Georgia" is five feet longer and three feet wider than the "Ohio;" and in all her interior arof grandeur and elegance, was then as well pre-served as it had been in the time of Crassus. It closed the via sepulcrorum, rebuilt by Piranese,

which extended that far from the pyramid of Caius Sextus near the present gate of Saint Sebastian.

The artillery of the Constable, most fatally pointed in the direction of this part of the via Appia, uncrowned the tomb of Metella; destroyed the church of Saint Pacomus, the ruins of which are yet visible; beat down the great circus of Romulus, which now belongs to the banker Tortonia; swept away the two rows of sepulchres, and mutilated the church of Saints Nerea and Aquilea, the tombs of the Scipios, and the baths of Antoninus. The determinant of the sailing qualities of the two ships.

The machinery of these vessels was constructed by Law & Co. Each has two engines of 600 horse power. They are low pressure, side low engines of eight feet. There are four boilers to each pair of engines, weighing one hundred and sixty toms. Every thing that science, skill, experience and money could do to attain efficiency and strength in the machinery, in all its parts, has been done. In all respects these steamers exceed any that have been ever built in Europe, and will, no doubt, prove a credit to the government and the contractors. solation with which the Constable covered this precious reliquary is still perceptible.

If the French artillery, the best in the world, had wished to cast its shot in the same furrows, Rome

Already good begins to be educed from the visitation of the pestilence. Public attention has been keenly directed to the awful sufferings—the destiwould have been captured in twenty-four hours;

of the capitol, are Santa Maria Maggiore—two
Egyptian obelisks—the Colisseum—the ruins of
the Temple of Venus and those of the Basilica of
Constantine—the Meta Sudans—the Arch of Titus
—the church of San Francisco—the temple of Antoninus and Faustina—the Pillars of Phocas, of
toninus and Faustina—the Pillars of Phocas, of
toninus and Faustina—the temple of Peace, (Concordia)—the ruins of the Palatine-

their meeting, resolved that sixty miles of the road, temple of Fortuna Virilis, the Arch of the Golddel Popolo, the shot and shell menaced the villa Borghese, the obelisk of Sesostris, the Palazzo de Corso, the Basilica of Antoninus Pius, the pantheon of Agrippa, the columns of Trajan and Antoninus, the piazza Navona, Santa-Maria dei Angeli, the wonder of Michael Angelo, and a number of churches,

which are museums of art, faith, and sanctity. From the side of the Mons Marius, the whole world of art would have been destroyed-the Vatitican and Saint Peters; shell would have shattered the mementos of Julius II., Leo X., Bramante, Bernini, Buonarotti, Rafaele, Dominichino, Paolo Borghese, and Adriano; the works of two centuries, the marble poesy, the jasper and porphyrian chronicles, the families have left town as usual, having deferred works of the greatest men of earth, would have perished.

one selected for attack. By occupying the Janiculum, a capitulation would have been inevitable; and
had an attack been necessary, it would have been
made on the transteverine quarter which extends
from the pons Paulina to the pons Sexti, where
the pons Paulina to the pons Paulina to the pons Sexti, where
the pons Paulina to the pons there is but one monument, the church of San Pietro in Montorio, where Rafaele painted his picture of the transfiguration for the Carmelites. This

within its walls no Pope to guard it; nothing remained to this realm of stoicism and martyrdom but the patient generosity of the descendants of the children of Brennus, and the intelligent patriotism of the offspring of Camillus. Instead of the protection of the Pone, recourse must now be had to the good sense of two great nations. A miracle has preserved the city of Virgil and Leo X.

Your friend, MERY. The Journal des Débats states authoritatively that M. De Courcelles has officially reported the follow-

ing as the sum of the injury done by the French artillery to the monuments at Rome: In the Vatican, in the hall of tapestry, executed after the customs of Rafaele, and in the picture representing the preaching of St. Paul, the lower extremity of the figure shows the mark of a ball.

The fountain of Agna-Paulina, near the porta di San Pancrazio, has been touched by a shot, which, however, an ordinary stone-mason can at once re-FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Lewis Rat- however, destroyed the beautiful balustrade carved

Correspondence of the Republic.

NEW YORK, August 8-4 p. m. The ship-building yards on the East river are becoming quite a favorite resort of strangers and citizens who take any interest in naval architecture.

Mr. George Law's steamers, the "Georgia" and "Ohio," are now nearly completed, and, as a matter of course, they engross a great deal of the attention of the visiters at the building-yards. The "Ohio" is a superb vessel. She has a capacity of 3,000 tons. Her model is remarkably beautiful. Her dimensions are as follows: ensions are as follows:

Length of keel...................... 240 feet.

The "Ohio" is what is called full forward and short aft; the "Georgia" is the reverse. It will be inter-

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

would have been captured in twenty-four hours; but then what the Constable had begun would have been completed. In 1527 the monuments became ruins, and in 1849 the ruins would have becomed dust.

The attack might have been made at the gate of San Giovanni di Laterano, and Rome thus have been entered without the necessity of long parallels.

Reenly directed to the awful sufferings—the destitution, misery and filth of the thousands who fill the huts of poverty in this great city. Christian men and women open their eyes to the fact that they have been wofully remiss in discharging their duty to those who have been perishing all around them in hunger and thirst and nakedness, and ignorance of God. The condition of our alms-house and public charities for the poor engages great attention, and reforms will be made in their management. That accurred avaries which crowds hunger. been entered without the necessity of long parallels.
But in that case the least resistance would have made it necessary to have recourse to shot and shell, which could not but have led to great disasters.

Near Santo Giovanni di Laterano, and between it and the wall of the Tabularium, at the very foot of the capitol, are Santa Maria Maggiore—two Egyptian obelisks—the Colisseum—the ruins of the capitol, are Santa Maria Maggiore—two Egyptian obelisks—the Colisseum—the ruins of the capitol, are Santa Maria Maggiore—two Egyptian obelisks—the Colisseum—the ruins of

WHITNEY'S RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC whitner's rather and the great to mains—the temple of Peace, (Concordia)—the ruins of the Palatine—the Arch of Septimus Severus—the Capitol and Capitoline Museums—the Rostrol Monument of Duillius—the Granite Chart of Roman Intiquior—the Equestrian Statue of Adrian—the Theatre of Marcellus—the Ara-Celi—the relice of heroes and saints, of gods and martyrs—the heritage received by the world from Homer and Christ.

An attack on the left bank, between the ruins of the baths of Antoninus, Caracalla, and the Tiber, would have threatened the Rotunda of Vesta, the temple of Fortuna Virilis, the Arch of the Goldsmiths, the Quadrifount, the Arch of Constantine, and the temple of Fortuna Virilis, the Arch of Constantine, and the temple of Constantine, in the continent has become of vital importance; and, whereas, the plan of Mr. A. Whitney, have refreshed the atmosphere, and the temperature in the case is another to swell the list of deaths by the cholera; if not, it is one of the cuse is another to swell the list of deaths by the cholera; if not, it is one of the cuse is another to swell the list of deaths by the cholera; if not, it is one of the case is another to swell the list of deaths by the cholera; if not, it is one of the cuse, and is respectable body, to whom the subject had been entrusted for examination some time since. The ported as such in some morning paper, with the physician's name appended. The newspaper reported as such in some morning paper, with the physician's name appended. The newspaper reported as well as those emanating from the city register's office, are entitled to very little credit. Thus far the cholera in Boston has been not so much an object of alarm, as of monition and warning.

The watering of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to that the case is another to swell the list of deaths by the cholera; if not, it is one of the closer; if not, it is one of the cholera; if not, it is one of t

acress the continent has been acressed in a sum of the construction of such a communication, in its leading features, as well as the favor it has met with from a large portion of the people, disembarrasses the undertaking from sectional and constitutional objections which so often have impeded internal improvements: Therefore—

Resolved, That we highly approve the great features of Asa Whitney's plan for the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, and that we carnestly recommend its immediate adoption to Congress.

Have refreshed the atmosphication is delightful. There will be a movement homeward to the city when the President comes; and the newspapers to-day inform us that he will leave to the city when the President comes; and the newspapers to-day inform us that he will leave to the city when the President comes; and the newspapers to-day inform us that he will leave to the city when the President comes; and the newspapers to-day inform us that he will leave to the city when the President comes; and the newspapers to-day inform us that he will leave to the city when the President comes; and the newspapers to-day inform us that he will leave to the city when the President comes; and t

There is still a diminution in the number of cases and deaths daily reported. The public mind is be-coming more tranquil. There does not appear to coming more tranquil. There does not appear to be any alarm to a great extent. A great many

The hotels are fast filling up with strangers. A next Monday night with opera and ballet

ture of the transfiguration for the Carmelites. This chef d'œuvre has, however, been removed, and is now in the museum of the Vatican.

Those who have not respected the monuments of Rome have always suffered by not doing so. In the commencement of the fifth century, Alarie, having commencement of the fifth century, Alaric, having sacked Rome, was about to leave Italy. He did not, however, but died at Cosenza. His tomb has long been effaced. The constable was killed in the long been effaced. The constable was killed in the breach of the wall of Aurelian. On this occasion France has respected Rome and exposed the lives of her soldiers.

When Attila appeared at the gates of Rome, the great Pope Leo went to meet him, bearing the holy vases; and the head of christendom induced the "scourge of God" to pause at the tomb of Adrian. In 875 another Leo, the IV., defended Rome against the Saracens, and saved it. Rome in 1849 had within its walls no Pope to guard it nothing remained. the police took advantage of their absence, and this time succeeded in securing it, and placing it beyond the reach of either party. There is a great deal of ill blood existing on both sides, and I am by no means satisfied that the end has yet been seen. All subordinate, intemperate, and incendiary spirit is manifested. It requires the bold and fearless inter-position of the strong arm of the law to restore quiet and order; and, unless every man without distinction who has violated the law is severely punished, we shall become as noted for riots and punished, we shall become as noted for riots and deeds of violence as many of the eastern cities. The list of "killed and wounded" is not very formidable, considering the number engaged, and the fuss made; there being, all told, but twenty of the assailants badly bruised, none of whom are considered dangerously injured, and but three among the firemen, so far as has been ascertained. The police was strengthened last night by a hundred new temporary appointments, and the St. Louis Grays were on duty most of the day, and until a late hour in the evening. A detachment of U S. troops was held in readiness to come to the aid of the civil authorities at a moment's warning, had there been a The frise of the picture is also slightly injured, but were thorities at a moment's warning, had there been a fresh outbreak of the rioters. The number of arhowever, an ordinary stone-mason can at once repair. The church of St. Peter, in Montorio, which was fortified and occupied by Garibaldi, was struck by many shot. The chapel, painted by Buonasoni, is not touched. The soldiers of Garibaldi have, however, destroyed the beautiful balustrade carved.

This riot is to be traced, in most of its consequence. quences, to the organization of a body of Irish steamboat hands and levee loafers into an associa-

taking possession for the time being of several of the steamboats then in port. The fundamental the steamboats then in port. The fundamental principle of this association is insubordination and riot; and, by not arresting and punishing with the utmost rigor of the law every one of its members, a license is virtually given them to perpetrate with impunity their deeds of violence and outrage. As, therefore, our civil authorities conduct themselves in this matter, in maintaining the majesty and triumph of the law, so will be spared for the future all repetition of such disgraceful scenes, or become a byword and reproach, at which with justice the finers of secon can be pointed by the rest of the

finger of scorn can be pointed by the rest of the Union.

The destruction of property by the conflagration yesterday morning, including the five boats and their cargoes, will not be under one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which one hundred and twenty-five is covered by insurance. The Algoma's safe was rescued, containing some fifteen thousand dollars; but four thousand dollars in specie, belonging to a Mr. Smart, of Kansas, that was in boxes in the clork's office, was lost, with the residue of her cargo. Many passengers, who were visiting the city to make purchases, lost large sums of money, besides their baggage, and every thing they had on board, and many barely escaped with the preservation of their lives. Captain Yount, of this ill-fated boat, is supposed to have perished, as the last that was seen or heard from him he was endeavoring to escape from the flames by sliding down one of the stancheons of the Algoma; but having but one arm to aid himself with, the other being in a crippled condition, he is supposed to have fallen either in the burning wreck or in the river, and thus perished.

being in a crippled condition, he is supposed to have fallen either in the burning wreck or in the river, and thus perished.

The mate of one of the boats that was on fire exhibited a great deal of forethought and presence of mind by the following heroic conduct: There was on board his boat some forty kegs of powder, and no sooner were the flames communicated to the boat, than he sprang to where the powder was stored, and by the help of two or three hands of the boat, succeeded in throwing it all in the river before the flames had quite reached the portion of the boat where it was stored. But for this act an explosion would have ensued in a few moments, that would have been attended with a very serious loss of life.

There was one error in my letter of yesterday in stating that all five of the hulls of the burnt boats had sunk. That of the Dubuque did not sink, and is so far uninjured as to justify her owners in rebuilding her cabins and upper works upon it.

There has been a great change of the weather within a few days, and it is to-day cool enough for thick clothes. There were but sine deaths from cholera, and as an epidemic it is regarded by our board of health, as well as physicians, to have entirely left us. Our citizens have already commenced returning to the city, and business of all kinds wears an improved and more animating aspect. Within the limits of the bunt district there are between

an improved and more animating aspect. Within the limits of the bush district there are between ninety and one hundred new stores going up, which for architecture and durability will be equal to any that have ever been built in St. Louis. The loss of so many steamboats, all of the class that navigate the Missouri, Illinois, and Upper Mississippi rivers, will materially embarrass the fall business, that

there is now every prospect of being very heavy, unless boats can be purchased on the Ohio to take SPARTACUS.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Boston, August 7, 1849.

The newspaper reports of the existence of the cholera in Boston must be taken with many qualifications. To all appearance the city was never more healthy. "During a visit to the cholera hospital yesterday," says a medical correspondent, "I was told that not a case had been received or reported there, where the immediate previous manner of living had not given ample cause for sickness. That many cases reported as cholera are not so is obvious. Destitution, neglect, intemperance, careless excess in drinking cold water, and eating half-cooked, unripe vegetables, reduced many to the last extreme of ordinary diarrhea, or cholera morbus. Some wiscacre or apothecary's boy first doses the unfortunate nearly out of the world with newspaper remedies and infallible cures, until some doctor is called in, who, too often, is not a Solomon, though he be a doctor, but who had need to be one to distinguish under such circumstances what the disease

the land, they are certainly inferior in political drumming to their opponents. The prospect is that we shall send you three good Whigs, to fill Congressional vacancies, from New England.

Baltimore, August 9.

The most prominent topic of conversation to-day is the expected arrival of General Taylor here in the seven o'clock cars this evening. I guess there will be a few at the depot to meet him. The curiosity exists to see not only the President of the United States and the hero of four wars, but above all the Old Thunderer of Buena Vista He will have a hearty welcome, and as many shakes of the hand as he can find time to dispose of.

The Locofocos having arranged the plan of the fall campaign in Maryland as well as they could, if not as well as they wished, the Whigs are now beating to arms. With a clear view of the disposition

The Locofocos having arranged the plan of the fall campaign in Maryland as well as they could, if not as well as they withed, the Whigs are now beating to arms. With a clear view of the disposition of the enemy's forces, they will know better how to arrange their own. The contest in this Congressional district, lately represented by the Hon. R. M. McLane, promises to be animated and close, and consequently doubtful. It is not known, of course, who will have the pleasure of entering the lists with Mr. McLane, who is a candidate again, but he will be a "good man and true," and the Whigs are pledged to give a good account of themselves. I will keep you apprized of the progress of events.

The U. States Fricate St. Lawrence was at Bremen on the 11th day of July, and was to leave

Bremen on the 11th day of July, and was to leave nothing from past misfortunes, resolutely refuse in a few days for Copenhagen and St. Petersburgh. The following is an extract of a letter received from one of her officers:-" The Germans are making great preparations to repel any attack made by the Danish squadron. They appeared disappointed at our not helping them, for they really believed that we came here for that purpose. The Danish squadron has been for some time blockading the mouth of the river, (the Weser,) but Captain Paulding was determined to go into Bremen; so the first lieutenant gave orders to get the ship ready for action. the guns were shotted, spare tackles got up, pistols distributed to the boarders and officers; every thing made ready for a desperate engagement. Three ships were seen from our mast-head—one standing across our bows, the other two on the quarter. We beat to quarters-cast loose the battery, and waited very patiently for their coming. The officers were the boarding belt, with cutlass and pistol. Our men were all ripe for the fight; but they were mistaken-no such good luck. The Admiral's ship passed ahead. We lowered a boat and sent message to the Commodore, who let us pass.

MINESOTA .- The Register of the 21st alludes to recent depredations in that section by the Winnebago Indians. Two or three persons who were supposed to have waisky about their establishment had been attacked and maltreated, and much excite-

way to Nashua Island, the summer residence of Wm. W. Swann, esq., of New Bedford.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE REPUBLIC. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. Seven days Later.

nother Hungarian victory over the Imp rialists. —Jellachich Defeated. —Rome. Oudinot and our Consul. St. John's, N. B., Aug. 8

The steamer America, Captain Harrison, arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., with one week's later intelligence from Europe, bringing fifty-three through passengers, Paris dates to the 26th and London to the 27th último. Her news reached this place at 12 o'clock last night by overland express. She will be due at New York on Thursday

The Hungarian War.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 21st of June, which are confused and contradictory. It is admitted, however, that Jellachich, the treacherous Ban of Croatia, has been completely defeated by the Magyars, under Bem, who, it appears, crossed the Trouse canal at the head of 50,000 men, and took the encampment of the Croats by storm. After a series of contests which lasted four days, they compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwardein, and wacuate the Braska. The Ban, dispirited by defeats, and diminished by sickness, could make no headway against those who were marching from the south. The Imperialists fear that Bem will succeed in entering Servia and Vonia. The Ban has been driven over the Shamble into Servia. The Chief, Knickadim, has been forced to abandon his position at Titi. General Hankau has gone, with the third division, to the support of the Ban. General Bem entered Zomba amidst the acclamations of the people, at the head of 100,000 men.

The insurrection in the south of Hungary is complete, being announced in a bulletin published by Rinie Paskiewich at Zeiting on the Weiner. We have his version of a sharp action that took place near Waitsen between Gorgey and the Austrian generals Sass and Ramberg. The bulletin says that on the 15th the Hungarian army marched upon Waitsen, then occupied by the Russians, who, according to orders, fell back as the enemy advanced. At night Gorgey occupied a strong position before Waitsen. His army, estimated at 44,000 men, with 120 pieces of artillery, was attacked the next morning by the advanced guards, under Soss, but the artillery of the Hungarians forbid every attempt to dislodge them. The cannonading on both sides was severe. The Hungary cavalry executed a number of violent charges on the Russians. On the 16th the main body of the Russian army was brought up, and on the 17th they attacked Waitsen, and notwithstanding a desperate resistance, the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town, with the loss of two standards, two ca Hungarians had been engaged, their main army having marched to the north. General Ramberg,

having marched to the north. General Ramberg, with cavalry, was despatched in pursuit.

Private accounts say that Sass had abandoned Waitsen on the 15th, and that Gorgey marched along the left bank of the river and took up a strong position near Waitsen.

At this juncture, Dembinski's army of 40,000 men, slowly edging away from the mining district, came down upon Sass, who was compelled to retreat to Duna-Keph, midway between Waitsen and Pesth.

and Pesth.

and Pesth.

Gen. Ramburg, learning at Pesth of the defeat of the Russians, hastened to their support, and succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembinski's army, which eventually fell back upon Waitsen.

The main body of the Russians, in the mean while, came from Rontres, and its whole strength was brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank, which led to a great battle, ending in the defeat of Dembinski's army.

Dembinski's army.
Gorgey led his troops to the north and not to Comorn, as was generally believed. It is said that Gorgey will turn off to the left and march to

with the main army to Pesth, leaving one division in the island of Hulh. The divisions under Gabbe he be a doctor, but who had need to be one to distinguish under such circumstances what the disease might have been; and if the sexton follow, of course the case is another to swell the list of deaths by cholera; if not, it is one of the cures, and is reported as such in some morning paper, with the physician's name appended. The newspaper reports, as well as those emanating from the city register's office, are entitled to very little credit. Thus far the cholera in Boston has been not so much an object of alarm, as of monition and warning.

THE WATERING-FLACES in our vicinity are at present quite crowded, and balls and concerts are numerous. The sea-side was never more delightful than during the weather we are now enjoying. The heavy showers have refreshed the atmosphere, and the temperature man, shouting the yell of war. The petition adopted by the meeting was laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate upon Hungarian af-

Austria and Sardinia.

The Sardinians, with the view probably of aiding the Hungarians, have delayed the execution of the treaty of peace with Austria, thereby keeping the Austrian troops in Lombardy. Schwartzenburg, suspecting this, demanded a peremptory treaty of peace from Sardinian, giving four days' time. The news from Tennessee and North Carolina to-day illustrate the old saying, that the Whigs work well while out of power, but relax in their energies and grow apathetic the moment victory is secure. With the numerical preponderance on their side, and forming as they do the true democracy of the land, they are certainly inferior in political The Sardinians, with the view probably of aid-

The prolonged resistance of Venice, says the Times, whose glorious defence against overwhelming numbers has added another page of splendor to her history, has shown the world that the glory of this ancient city of Italy has not departed forever. France. Serious divisions exist among the majority of the

legislative assembly, and the legitimists have determined to recede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists, and form a separate party for themselves. The articles which of late have appeared

oncessions to the popular party.

Nothing is said as to how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness two millions without interest, the principal to be paid at the rate of half a million an-The American consul, at the latest advices, had

not resumed his authority. When the French soldiers attacked his palace, he withdrew, after protesting against the indignity.

Garibaldi was at Arvieti on the 17th. He had levied a tribute of two thousand pounds on the in-habitants; after which he took up a position in the neighborhood. The people are collecting from neighborhood. The people are collecting from different parts of the country, and forming armed bands with the intention of joining Garibaldi. Ireland.

The state of affairs in Ireland remains about the Commercial Affairs.

Liverroot, July 28.—Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no feature requiring particular remark. The prospects of trade con-tinue to improve rather than otherwise. Appearances seem to indicate that business will o

every where are altogether satisfactory. In cotton and woollen goods a fair business is going forward. The overland mail from the east has been received, with dates from Canton to May the 23d, Bombay to June 1st, and Calcutta to June 7th. The business season having for the most closed, In-

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.—Hon. Daniel Webster passed through New Bedford on the 6th, on his

After the arrival of the Hibernia a speculative Hon. R. C. Winthrop was in New Bedford on the demand for cotton sprung up, but, after the receipt the 4th instant, on his return from Nashua Island.

On Thursday and Friday the market was quiet, and common qualities of American were a shade easier. This feeling, however, was confined to a few quar-ters—general confidence being entertained by both

Common qualities of American were a shade easier. This feeling, however, was confined to a few quarters—general confidence being entertained by both spinners and dealers.

Breadstuffs.—Western canal flour 22s. to 25s. 11d.; Philadelphia 23 a 25s.; Baltimore 24s. a 24s. 24s. 4th., and mixed—6s. 8d. a 7s. 8d. Indian corn is in less request at 29 a 30s. per quarter for white, and mixed—6s. 8d. a 7s. 8d. Indian corn is in less request at 29 a 30s. per quarter for white, and 28 a 30s. for yellow. Indian meal 15 a 15s. 6d. Provisions.—The demand for beef continues good. Pork is held firmly, with limited sales. Bacon is active, and in request; fine eastern 38 a 41 shillings per cwt; western 25 a 26s.; shoulders 17 to 23s. The demand for lard is steady. Rice—150 tierces Carolina have been sold this week at 18s. in bond.

A moderate business has been done in produce at full prices.

Transfur Department, Aug. 7, 1849.

Transfur Department of Science in Mexico, "notice is hereby given that all claims under that section must be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the regulations issued by this Department on the 30th June, 1849, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Each case must be prepared separately from all others, and may be accompanied by a written statement of facts. The cases will be taken up, and acted on, as soon as possible after they are presented, and the decision thereon will be final. Claimants therefore will see the necessity of having their claims as perfect as possible when presented. Claimants whose papers have been laid before the Department, prefect as possible when presented. W. M. MEREDITH, Secretary of This feeling, however, was confined to a few quarters—general confidence being entertained by both spinners and dealers.

Breadstuffs.—Western canal flour 22s. to 25s. 11d.; Philadelphia 23 a 25s.; Baltimore 24s. a 24s. 6d.; Ohio 25 a 26s. Wheat—United States red, white, and mixed—6s. 8d. a 7s. 8d. Indian corn is in less request at 29 a 30s. per quarter for white, and 28 a 30s. for yellow. Indian meal 15 a 15s. 6d.

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The Markets.

Liverpool, July 28.—Money Market.—The money market is steady, and Consols maintain their value, having fluctuated from 92½ to 93½. American Stocks maintain their activity. We quote U. S. 6's at 109½; Pa. 5's, 81 a 82. French 5's opened on the Paris Bourse on Thursday at 87f. 55.

Cotton Market.—The official cotton quotations of the brokers for the last week are still quoted, but not altogether obtainable. Fair Upland 5½; fair Mobile 5½; fair Orleans 5½; middling qualities 4½.

BALTIMORE, August 9-9 p. m. Baltimore, August 9—9 p. m.

The President arrived safely in this city this evening. An immense crowd assembled at the depot to receive him. He was conveyed in a private carriage from the depot to Barnum's hotel, where another immense concourse greeted him. He appeared on the portico, and made a brief speech, thanking the citizens for their kind reception, and then retired to his room. He is now exchanging congratulations with the citizens.

The Good Intent cotton factory, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire to-day, fully insured.

It is generally believed in Montreal that Lord Elgin will resign and take up his residence in New York.

Louisville, Ky., August 9.

The returns, as far as they have come in, indicate the general success of the pro-slavery candidates for the convention. The Emancipationists will be in a large minority.

Stanton (Locofoco) is reported elected in the 10th Congressional district, which, if correct, is a Locofoco gain. The 7th district is involved in much doubt. There is nothing additional from Indiana. The

PITTSBURG, August 7.—One death by choler occurred during the twenty-four hours ending noor o-day. The weather is hot and business dull. St. Louis, August 7.—The interments in this city for the week ending Sunday were 152, of which 34 were from cholera and 118 from other diseases. Of the total number, there were under five years of age 73.

MONTREAL, August 7.

The city last night agreed to subscribing for
£125.000 of the stock of the Portland railroad,
payable in bonds, to fall due after the expiration of

ive years.

Judge Bedard is now suffering from a severe at-lack of cholera, and is believed to be dying. SECOND DESPATCH. There was a fire this morning in George street, supposed incendiary. Three houses were burned. The weather is fine and healthy. The cholera

Boston, August 8-1 p. m. Seventeen deaths by cholera have been certified to by the city register within the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, thirteen of whom are foreigners.

In this city, on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., JOHN, infant son of JOHN and ANNE WILLIAMS, aged three months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother on Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited

friends and acquaintainess are respectively.

(g)-New York papers please copy.

At Lexington, Kentucky, on Friday the 3d instant, of the prevailing epidemic, and after a short illness, the Hon. A. K. WOOLLEY, in the 50th year of his age.

OF every description, such as three-ply ingrain Venitian and other carpetings Chenelle and Tufted Rugs, Printed Dr Muslin and Lace Curtains, richly embroide Spanish Mattings, Rich Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, some very low priced 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Linen Sheetings 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Table Damasks, so

nd cheap Cloth, Table and Piano covers, Damask Napkins Towelings of every description
Cotton Sheetings of every width, both bleached

Nerve Rich French Furniture Chintzes
Wery Rich French Furniture Chintzes
Bird's-eye, Scotch, Russia, and other Diapers
Cotton Shirtings, a full assortment just received,
and unusually cheap
Irish Linens of every quality, &c., &c.
Also 75 different patterns of very rich floor Oil
Cloths, which will be cut to fit any shaped passage

Cloths, which will be cut to fit any shaped passage or room in one entire piece.

As the subscribers are anxious to reduce their present stock of the above named, and many other goods now on hand, they politely invite house-keepers, and purchasers generally, to examine their goods, and hear their prices, before making purchases elsewhere.

BENJAMIN BLAKE MINOR, Attorney at Law, will attend promptly to any business in his profession in the city of Richmond, (including cases in the Appellate and Federal Courts,) and the adjacent counties, and in the town of Peters-

August 6 (Union)

P. H. HOOE & CO.

(c) Office No. 3, Law Buildings, Richmond.

NEW BOOKS just received at Taylor & Maury's, Bookstore, near 9th Street.
Vol. 2d Hildreth's United States.
Southey's Common-place Book, No. 2.
History of the American Bible Society, 1 vol. LYELL'S SECOND VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. Cheap edition (37) cts.) of "LADY ALICE,"

THE MAIDEN AUNT—a story by S. M. Aug. 6 MR. A. de VAUDRICOURT begs leave to inform his friends and the public that, having permanently located in Washington, he intends to devote his attention to the tuition of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, and also of the Piana Forte and Drawing in all its branches. References of the very highest respectability will be given by applying at his residence, (12th street, between D and C, next door to Mr. Gibson's Academy,) or at Davis' Music Store, and Mrs. Anderson's Stationery Store.

July 17—eod1m

THE Instructors in this School are the Hon. JORL PARKER, LL. D., Royal Professor, and the Hon. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., Dane Professor. Lectures are also given by other gentlemen. The Law Library contains thirteen thousand

olumes.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen in-tended for the Bar in any of the United States; and a course of systematic studies in Commercial Ju-risprudence for those who intend to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. Nine Lectures, at least, are given, and two Moot Courts held, in each

The tuition fees are \$50 for a term of 20 weeks. The tuition fees are \$50 for a term of 20 weeks, or \$25 for half or any smaller fraction of a term. The next term commences on the 29th of August. The student has the use of the College and Law Libraries, and text-books, and a free admission to all the public lectures delivered to under graduates in the University.

More particular information may be obtained from the advertisements in the Law periodicals, or from either of the Professors; and application for admission may be made to them at Cambridge.

July 30—lawiftOct

Santical Routine and Stowage, with rules in

Nautical Routine and Stowage, with rules in Navigation.

By John McLeon Murphy and W. N. Jerrers, jr., U. S. N. Just published—being a complete Manual of practical reference for Merchants, Underwriters, Masters of vessels, Naval Officers, Navigators, Stevedores, and others.

This work treats of every subject with regard to the construction, equipment, stowage, sailing and navigation of vessels, whether in the Navy or Merchant service, and as such has received the approval of the first nautical men in the country.

For sale in Washington by For sale in Washington by
TAYLOR & MAURY,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 7, 1849.

Regulations to govern in the examination and a ment of claims, submitted for the refunding ties imposed as military contributions or assessment for the remission of payment of penaltic posed and collected in Mexico as authorized provisions of the 3d section of the act of Con of the 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to pr for the settlement of the accounts of publico, and others who may have received moneys ar from military contributions, or otherwise, in M.

and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico."

The 3rd section of the act referred to provides as follows, to wit: "That, where questions arise in respect to the refunding of duties collected in Mexico, or the remission of penalties imposed, on the ground that the collection was improper or the penalties wrongfully enforced, the same shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and required to pay, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of the money in the Treasury raised from contributions, such sums as may be determined by him to have been improperly levied or imposed as contributions; successments, or genalties."

Claims that can be entertained by the Department under this section are as follows, viz:

First. For the refunding of duties or assessments collected as military contributions under the regulations prescribed in the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 31st March, 1847, and the subsequent orders modifying and changing said regulations under dates of the 11th June, 31st July, 6th and 16th November, 1847.

Under the foregoing head, refunding of moneys can only take place in cases where proper proof is adduced to show that the duties, contributions, or assessments were "improperly levied or imposed," in violation of the terms of either of the before mentioned regulations of the President.

Second. Claims for the remission and refunding of moneys collected and received for penalties and forfeitures, and confiscations, on the ground that the collection was improper, or the penalties and forfeitures wrongfully enforced, and unauthorized by the terms of the President's regulations aforesaid.

Under this head are embraced the following, viz. 1st. Penalties imposed on the tonnage of vessels under the first article of the General Regulations of 31st March, 1847, for want of manifests of cargoes, as therein prescribed.

2nd. Confiscations and forfeitures of

4th. Penalties, forfeitures, and confiscations for causes specified in the 12th article of the Regulations.

Claims presented for drawback or refunding of the duties paid on goods imported into Mexico by sutters attached to the military forces of the United States, cannot be considered, as they do not come within the provisions of the 3rd section of the act referred to; the duties in such cases having been exacted in pursuance of the Regulations, and not "improperly levied or imposed," as contemplated by said section.

Claims for return of duties, or portions of the duties, exacted and collected at any port under the General Regulations of the President, on the ground of exemption or change directed to be made in the rates of duty on any article by regulations prescribed by the President, and promulgated at such port subsequent to said exactions, cannot be entertained, except in cases where it shall be satisfactorily shown that the military or other officer collecting the duties was duly apprised or notified of such change or modification of the Regulations at the time said duties were levied or imposed; or, in cases specified in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th November, 1847, approved by the President's order of the 6th of November, 1847.

All claims for relief under this law must be presented in writing, setting forth the character and amount of the contribution, assessment, or penalty for which remission or return of duty is claimed; where, when, and wherefore the contribution, assessment, or penalty was imposed, and to whom paid. The application to be verified by the oath of

sessment, or penalty was imposed, and to whom paid. The application to be verified by the oath of the claimant, corroborated by the evidence of one or more disinterested credible witnesses. Claims that may be substituted. that may be substantiated under the Tream be paid to the extent of the money in the Tream raised from contributions, &c., mentioned in WM. M. MEREDITH, act.

Secretary of the Tree TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 30th, 1849. Aug. 8—cottif (Intel. and Union) Dr. J. R. PIPER. Homoopathie Physician OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, CORNER OF 9TH AND 6 STS.

Opposite the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Tinited States Mail Steamship Company, for California, via Chagres.

The new and spacious steamship OHIO, will be despatched on Monday, the 27th of August, at 1 o'clock, from the pier, foot of Warren street, North river, under the command of Lieut. J. A. Schenck, U. S. Navy.

The OHIO is the first of the regular Mail steamers between New York and Chagres. She will convey the Government Mails and passengers for the Pacific steamers returning from Panama to California.

The great size, strength, and power of the Ohio, are far beyond those of any American sea steamer aftoat, being 3,000 tons burthen, with superior double engines of 1,000 horse power each. Passengers by this ship have the assurance of safety and speed not to be felt on any sea steamer with a single engine.

eans §75.

Freights to Chagres, 70 cents per cubic foot.

Do New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foot.

All Tickets for passage must be procured at the fice of the Company. M. O. ROBERTS, July 30-d4w FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA CHAGRES.

THE new and splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY.

2,000 tons burthen, J. D. Wilson, commander, will leave for Chagres direct, from her dock, at Pier 2, N. R., on Thursday, 16th August, at 3 o'clock.

The E. C. goes direct to Chagres, without touch ing at intermediate ports—thus ensuring that pas-sengers by this steamer will reach Panama in time for the U. S. Pacific Mail Steamer Panama, of 1st

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.

No. 143 Market Street, Philadelphia, RE now receiving and offer for sale a handsome assortment of new Silk and Fancy Goods for trade, which have been purchased by one of FOR CASH IN EUROPE,

and with especial reference to the wants of west and southern buyers. July 12—d& wif3m JAMES OTIS SARGENT.

JAMES OTIS SARGENT,
Attorney at Law,
FOURTERNITH STREET, OFFOSITE WILLARD'S HOTRI,
WILL attend to the prosecution of Claims before the Board of Mexican Commissioners,
Claims against the United States, and to the transaction of business with the various Departments.
June 28—181

JAMES NEW NOVEL, THE WOODMAN,
TIMES OF RICHARD III ARREST MOODMAN,

Times of Richard III, Assor's Julius Camas,
For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,
July 16 Near 9th street.